

World Stands Aghast at the Greatest Crime in History

CHINA DEFIES THE POWERS

Prince Tuan Has Massed an Army of a Million Men.

For Years the Nation Has Been Preparing for a Struggle Against Hated "White Devils" of the Western World. Shanghai Threatened.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—A dispatch from Che Foo says:

Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, divided into different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Peking army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Moukden and occupy the roads between Peking and Shan Hai Kuan; the second is to concentrate at Tien-Tsin and the third at Peking, whence a column 40,000 strong will be sent to Wei Hai Wei and Tsin Tau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nankin. There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China.

The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China Sea and hostilities are expected.

A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The Viceroy of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao Sin, Ning Po and Chu Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nankin from Ning Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated.

The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China. The foreigners at Chu Hu and Chu Chau have been attacked and are fleeing panic stricken.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A dispatch to the World from London quotes the Express' Shanghai correspondent as cabling:

"Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general uprising. What this date is I cannot ascertain, but it is doubtless an early one, for Prince Tuan is stated to have ordered all dispatch in view of the arrival of more foreign troops.

"A large body of Chinese tonight is reported to be moving from Hupei in the direction of Shanghai. The situation here grows more threatening every day. The city is still without any means of defense and all the forts are being held by Chinese."

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S WOUNDED

SOLDIERS ASK TO DIE LIKE MEN.

TIENTSIN, July 8 (via Shanghai, July 15).—We are fighting against a fate far worse than death—fighting off the monstrous cordon of Chinese which is daily drawing closer and closer, until we ask ourselves how long will it be before we are compelled to accept the dread alternative given to Admiral Seymour's wounded during the retreat upon this place.

For in that retreat Admiral Seymour shot his own men to keep them from falling into the hands of the Chinese.

When it was found that the ease of the relief expedition was desperate, the Admiral saw that everything must be sacrificed in order to effect the retreat. It soon became apparent that the wounded could not be carried with the column. They must be abandoned to the enemy.

There was not a wounded man who did not know what that meant. The entire force had knowledge that all the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured. Two marines had been captured by the barbarians. Their bodies were recovered the next day. Both had been cut to pieces. The eyes had been gouged out, and the cheeks, arms and legs cut off. Evidently much of the mutilation had been done before the victims died.

And that was the horror the wounded men of Seymour's column had to face when they found they could not be carried along with the retreat. They were certain to be tortured as long as they showed signs of life. The Admiral was thoroughly awake to the fearful situation of his wounded, but his position was desperate. So he went to the poor fellows himself and offered them an alternative as heroic as anything in history.

He explained the situation fully, and then, with tears rolling down his cheeks, he put the awful question:

"Which do you prefer—to be left to the Chinese as prisoners or to be shot by your own commander?"

"We prefer death to torture! Shoot us now, that we may die like men!"

Such was the question, such the reply. Then the poor fellows set their faces and prepared for death. A firing squad was told off, and while the little allied force halted and beat off the Chinese horde pressing in upon it from all sides, the act of mercy was carried out inside the lines. The firing squad shot to death those heroes who had been forced to the piteous choice.

A few merciful volleys did the work. The sorely harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded;

the Chinese fiends were cheated of victims for their unspeakable tortures, and the sufferings and fears of the victims came to an end under their own flags and at the hands of compassionate friends. But men who saw that scene will have it as a horror in their minds forever.

This incident and the continued torture and mutilation of prisoners explain why the war now is being carried on with savage reprisals. Murder, loot and torture by Chinese mobs is reported from every direction. The feeling of the Europeans against the Chinese has been roused until it is almost as savage as that of the Chinese against the Europeans. This explains the indiscriminate shooting of Chinese at Ning-Po.

But we are in no position to think of revenge. All we can hope for is relief. We are fighting day and night and cannot beat off the oncoming horde. After each battle the enemy approaches closer to the foreign settlement. Unfortunately it is true that the allied forces have suffered repeated defeats. From their intrenched positions the Chinese are raining a deadly cross-fire on us with well-directed artillery.

We are desperately in need of heavy artillery and more men, and no quarter is asked or given on either side.

LACK OF HARMONY AMONG ALLIED FORCES.

London, July 19, 4 a. m.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict and that the area of the rebellion is continuously extending, harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is deplorably lacking. The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku-Tien Tsin Railway to the English company, and it is rumored that German purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yang-tse Kiang with men-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England.

Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokyo, to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Japanese Government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

The Standard, in an alarmist editorial, says: It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that China has declared war on civilization, and has plunged into the conflict with rabid frenzy. It is equally futile to discuss whether hostilities are being waged by the Chinese Government, inasmuch as it is evident that an administration of some kind exists and is directing the anti-foreign movement. Unless unmistakable evidence exculpating the Peking Government is promptly forthcoming, the powers should treat China as a belligerent state and act accordingly.

A similar line of comment is taken by the other morning papers. All applaud the course of Count von Buelow, the German Foreign Secretary, in stopping cipher telegrams from the Chinese Legation in Berlin, and all urge the other powers to follow Germany's example.

The Russian general staff denies the report that the Chinese captured Blagoveshensk, capital of the province of Amur, and it is rumored from Irkutsk that the Russians have taken Aigun.

The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares that Kwan, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners and threatens ten plagues if the Boxer tenets are not followed and spread. The Governors of the province of Hunan, Hupei and Honan have now openly joined Prince Tuan and are marching overland with their armies to Peking.

The German relief column sent into the interior of the province of Shantung to endeavor to rescue a party of thirty missionaries, German, American and English, has returned without having obtained any tidings of their whereabouts, and it is feared that all have been slain.

FELL BACK UNDER

COVER OF DARKNESS.

TIENTSIN, Friday, July 13, 7 P. M. (Via Chefoo, July 18, and Shanghai, July 18).—The battle which was begun on the attack by 7000 allied forces upon the walls of the native city at 2 o'clock this afternoon continued all day, two battalions of the Ninth Infantry participating. It is reported that 215 of this command were killed or wounded, including ten or fifteen officers. Colonel E. H. Lisum was killed and Major Jesse M. Lee and James Regan, Captains Charles R. Noyes, Andrew Brewster and Edwin V. Bookmiller and First Lieutenants William K. Naylor, Louis B. Lawton, Harold Hammond and L. C. Waldron were wounded.

Among the United States marines the casualties numbered forty. Captain A. R. Davis was killed and Captain William B. Linsley and First Lieutenant



EDWIN S. CONGER LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

ants Henry Leonard and S. D. Butler were wounded.

The American contingent, after lying in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, facing the south wall of the city, and suffering for want of water and food, besides being short of ammunition, was ordered by General Dorrard to retire under cover of darkness.

The Russians were outside the east wall, while the Japanese, British and French were close to the west wall, with the Chinese trying to flank them. The walls were badly battered by shells. The attack will be renewed in the morning. The total losses of the allied forces are estimated at 800.

LIST OF AMERICANS

KILLED IN FIRST BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department to-day bulletined its first official report of the results of the battle at Tientsin, as follows:

"Chefoo.—Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties in attack on Tientsin July 13:

"Killed—Colonel E. H. Lisum and seventeen enlisted men.

"Wounded—Captain C. R. Noyes, not serious; Major J. Regan, serious, but not dangerous; Captain E. V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous; Lieutenant L. B. Lawton, not serious; Lieutenant F. R. Lang, slight, and seventy-two enlisted men.

"Missing—Two enlisted men.

"Coolidge, who signed the dispatch, is lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Infantry.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

"CHEFOO, July 18.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Latest reports do not indicate that army officers Major Leo, Captain Brewster, Lieutenants Naylor, Hammond and Waldron are wounded. Captain Charles G. Long, Marine Corps, wounded; Second Lieutenant F. R. Lang, army, wounded. An aid has gone to Tientsin to get accurate information.

REMEY.—Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang served during the Spanish war as sergeant major and second lieutenant in the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army April 10, 1899.

Captain Charles G. Long of the Marine Corps entered the Marine Corps July 1, 1891, having been appointed from Massachusetts. He had been on duty at Cavite, P. I., since April 8, 1899, until ordered to China.

BRILLIANT FIGHTING OF

ALLIES AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following, under date of July 17: "The allied troops resumed the at-

tack upon the Chinese walled city of Tientsin on the morning of July 14, and succeeded in breaching the walls and captured all the forts.

"The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses.

"The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations, and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had recaptured. After four hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced the Chinese fled.

"When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French and Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French. Despite valiant at-

MINISTERS ARE MASSACRED

Made a Gallant Defense Against Overwhelming Odds.

Compelled to Kill the Women and Children of the Legations to Prevent Their Suffering a Worse Fate at the Hands of the Chinese.

LONDON, July 18.—The Governors of the Provinces of Hu Nan, Hu Peh and Ho Nan have now openly joined Prince Tuan, and are marching overland with their armies to Peking.

The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares that Kwan, the War God, desires the blood of foreigners and threatens ten plagues if the Boxer tenets are not followed and spread.

Shanghai is about to be attacked by an army of 100,000 men, armed with Mausers and quick-firers, furnished with smokeless powder and carefully trained by German, Danish and Russian officers. It may be doubted whether any intelligence that has reached this country has created a greater impression upon the English public.

Shanghai is the greatest of all foreign emporiums in the Far Orient. Situated at the mouth of the mighty Yang-tse-Kiang river and at the point of departure of the entire system of canals and inland navigation of the Empire, with a population of about 600,000 natives and about 10,000 foreigners, it can only be compared in commercial importance to New York or to the port of London.

Its capture by the natives would prove an almost mortal blow to every American and European house engaged directly or indirectly in trade with China, while the mere material damage would be colossal.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—The danger to Shanghai is great, as thousands upon thousands of armed Chinese are in the vicinity and trouble is liable to occur at any moment. The Kaiser has telegraphed the German Consul to tell the German merchants, in answer to their cable, that there will be protection for the valley of the Yang-tse after the arrival of the nine warships now en route for China.

RUSSIAN MINISTER REPORTED TO

HAVE BEEN TORTURED AND MURDERED.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A special to the Record from St. Petersburg, July 11, via Paris, July 13, says: The Czar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Peking in a cablegram from Admiral Alexeyeff at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of the assassination of M. de Giers, the Russian envoy. He was dragged through the streets by Boxers, insulted, beaten, tortured, thrown into a kettle and boiled to death. The remains were thrown to the dogs.

Mme. de Giers suffered a fate worse than death. She was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials were tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. de Giers and the legation officials resisted desperately and killed many of the attacking mob.

In the midst of the tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity. He was encouraged by his wife, who so soon shared his martyrdom.

The announcement of this intelligence to the relatives of the Russian martyrs in China was accompanied by heartrending scenes. Count Lamsdorf received the friends of the murdered ones at the Foreign Office and unfolded the tragic story.

The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the Foreign Office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg was full of lamentation. Immediately upon the receipt of Admiral Alexeyeff's dispatch the Czar ordered the Cabinet and Council of State to go into session.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE LAST STAND OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

LONDON, July 16.—This dispatch from its special correspondent is published by the Daily Mail:

"SHANGHAI, Sunday Night (Urgent).—I deeply regret to have to confirm absolutely and fully the announcement which I cabled on Friday to the effect that the legations in Peking were destroyed on the night of July 6-7 and all British and Europeans were massacred. Further official Chinese messages, one from the Governor of Shantung, were received here yesterday and Saturday confirming the dread tidings.

"After June 25 the Boxers and Imperial troops gradually increased in numbers and massed themselves about the British legation, camping in the streets and places laid waste by the Boxers. Daily sorties were made